

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Volume 11.

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EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. ANNOT their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.
The additions we are making in new carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey steamboat passengers to any point they may desire to go.
By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.
A Hearse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.
Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849.—37-1y.

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SLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers of French Millinery, would respectfully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to offer any article in their line at the lowest possible prices, and of the latest and most approved styles, being in receipt of patterns monthly.
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Straws and Leghorns cleaned, dyed and altered, and every article of mourning goods supplied at the shortest notice.
St. Louis, August 23, 1849.—25-9m

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St. Louis, January 17, 1850.—1y.*
BLANK DEEDS, and Justice's Blanks for sale at this office.

THE TIMES

The steamer *Mary Blane* passed up Saturday morning, having on board some three hundred persons, bound for California, together with their wagons, stock, &c. They are from Indiana, Kentucky and Iowa. There were several families along.

St. Joseph, Mo., March, 19, '50.

Mr. GREEN:
Dear Sir:—Thinking, perhaps, you would like to hear from this place on the subject of the arrivals of the California boys, I take pleasure in dropping you this note. There are about three hundred here, that have arrived from a distance—mostly from Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. I notice a very fine company from Chicago. There are but few from this State, as yet. In about two weeks they will begin to pour in. Stock is selling here, say, for Oxen, \$60 to \$70; Mules from \$75 to \$110; Poney horses from \$40 to \$80. Game pretty plenty. Nothing more of interest yet on hands.

Yours Respectfully,
F. W. N.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 12.
SENATE.—After some debate on the motion, the Senate took up Mr. Bell's resolutions of compromise, referring all agitating questions to a committee of thirteen—yeas 24, nays 22. Mr. Cass rose to address the Senate, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE.—After considerable debate, a motion to print fifteen thousand copies of patent report relating to mechanism, and one hundred thousand copies of same report relating to agriculture, was agreed to. The House then resumed the consideration of the California message, Mr. Gorman having the floor. He made a non intervention speech.

In the Senate the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions were resumed. Mr. Turney, having the floor, spoke at some length, taking the extreme southern ground. Mr. Badger obtained the floor for Thursday. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 13.
HOUSE.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives from California, together with her constitution, and a memorial asking for admission.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution that all debate on the California message should cease on Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and called for reports. The Committee of Patents reported a bill on Woodworth's patent, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Otis presented a minority report.

Mr. Hayman asked, but did not obtain leave to present a remonstrance from the people of Wheeling against the renewal of Woodworth's patent.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill for the erection of a Custom House at Cincinnati, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Disney entered into a close constitutional argument to show that the constitution gave no power to Congress respecting the government of new territories; that the people have a right to establish their own laws and government, independent of the action of Congress.—Adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglass presented the credentials of Messrs. Fremont and Gwynn, Senators from California, and a memorial asking admission. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented against the extension of slavery and admitting slave States. An exciting debate ensued, when finally a motion to lay them on the table prevailed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Foote's proposition to refer all exciting questions to a select committee of thirteen. Several amendments were proposed. Mr. Benton wished to modify it so as to provide that the select committee shall not con-

sider the question of the admission of California.

WASHINGTON, March 14.
SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin accepted Mr. Webster's modification; he thought no practical results would be had from any series of resolutions; he was satisfied that the only proper course would be to keep the question of the admission of California distinct and separate; he was prepared to vote for her admission just as she came.

Mr. Cass coincided with Mr. Clay's opinion of a select committee, and looked upon it as one of more chance for a settlement of the question, although he had but little hope of such a result. He complimented Mr. Foote, and said he had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequalled, when he had disavowed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech. He observed that it was well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass the Senate. He thought the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted so as to be satisfactory to the majority, and passed. The passage of that bill would do much towards a better feeling on the part of the South.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Cass, and observed that the only way to settle the matter would be to amend the constitution as he had indicated; he held himself prepared, if the Union should be dissolved, to show that Mr. Cass had a full share in producing that result.

After some further remarks, the consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

The census bill was made the order of the day for Friday.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the California message; Mr. Douglass spoke till the adjournment.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

HOUSE.—The bill amending the constitution so as to make judges elected by the people, passed the House last evening, with only three negative votes, viz: Conger, Nathan Evans, and Potter.

On motion of Mr. McClernand, the bill for carrying into effect the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Brazil, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the private calendar.

SENATE.—Mr. Chase presented a memorial relative to the establishment of a line of Telegraph across the Continent and through Bering's Straits, to connect with Europe. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Mr. Walker introduced a bill providing for the survey of a route and construction of a rail road to the Pacific, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee of Roads.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution relative to removals from office, was then taken up and postponed to Thursday next.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

SENATE.—Numerous petitions were presented and referred. The bill authorizing the payment of \$12,000 to the Winnebago Indians, was reported from the Judiciary Committee, considered and passed. After the transaction of general routine of business, the Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions, Mr. Badger having the floor. He proceeded at some length to consider the value of the Union and the evils of separation. Before considering the question whether there was a possibility of any action by Congress which would lead to disunion, and if there was a possibility, was there a probability of such a state of things.—He said he was no alarmist, but looking to the Union, as to be guarded against everything which threatened its perpetuity, he must say, that no one, who looked upon the proceedings here and the convulsions throughout the country could doubt the probability that separation might follow a certain course of legislation. Mr. Badger gave way to a motion for postponement till to-morrow.

After some time spent in Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The California credentials were considered. Mr. Williams defended the cause of Gen. Taylor and voted against the doctrine not avowed.

California would be admitted, and Territorial Governments formed for the remainder of the Territories without the Wilmot Proviso; in conclusion he said that Mr. Calhoun had erred—he had taken the Southern platform, Mr. Webster the national one, and appealed to all to come to the rescue of the country.

Mr. Casey was willing to leave the question where the Constitution leaves it. The whole difficulty has grown out of a difference of views as to the constitutional powers on this subject—that contends one way—this the other. He believed, firmly, that the Mexican laws, the constitutional and organic laws made them so, that if slaves were to be taken there now, they would instantly become free. With regard to the territories of the United States, he believed Congress had ample power over the subject.

Mr. Giddings spoke against the extension of slavery, and avowed the motto of his constituents to be, "no more slave territory, no more slave states."

Mr. Thprston obtained the floor, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

DISTRUST: Or, the Victim of Voluntary Widowhood.

List, and I will tell you a story of real life, as it occurred in our very midst. The heroine of my story lived many years in Mobile, and was a native, I think, of this place; at all events, her lot in life must early have been cast among us. Many in this fair room have taken her by the hand; for, at every hearth-stone she was a welcome guest, rendered so by her brilliant manners, and engaging, lovely disposition. Every body loved Dora Hammersley, for she loved everybody. She had been a widow nine years when I first made her acquaintance, and a more lovely woman in every point of view it has never been my lot to meet with. I often wondered at her perversity in remaining single, when I knew, with the world, that she had it so largely in her power not only to become an interesting wife, but a most useful member of society. She always parried my persuasions, by saying that she dreaded the dominion of a step-father over her only child, a sweet little girl of some ten summers. I noticed at the time, despite her efforts to conceal it, that the poor woman was immeasurably wretched. She was not in love, for she was a woman of too finely a balanced mind ever to sit down and mope on an unrequited passion. Her beautiful blameless life had been passed among us, with the exception of the five years of her married life, which had been spent elsewhere.—It was during a brief visit she paid Mobile in 18—, while at her father's house, she heard of her husband's death. I shall never forget the shock it occasioned me, more for Dora's sake, who I knew to be so ardently attached to him. Time heals every wound, and I knew, in the common course of things, she must long since have ceased to grieve for her husband's death. The announcement, at last, that she was about to leave Mobile forever, and settle in the west, filled the large circle of her friends with the most unbounded astonishment. What! leave the dear friends, where she had been so petted, so caressed, for a home in a strange land—far from the scene of her childhood! Well might we all wonder. I determined, with my husband's permission, to ask an explanation of this strange resolve. She was to perform her last pilgrimage to the graves of her parents, who were interred in the old grave-yard, head of Church street. Thither we went together, and after sauntering through the old arenas—anon stopping to listen to the wind, as it swept in Eolian strains through the over-hanging gloomy pines—we reached at last an old broken wall, and bidding her sit down beside me, I took both her hands in mine, and implored her, by my past friendship and my present devotion to her interests, to frankly tell me the cause of her unhappiness.

"I am so glad you have touched upon this subject, said she, hesitatingly, "for oh, I know that I would be so much happier if some one else beside myself knew the terrible secret of my past life. Yes," she said, "I will tell you all without reservation; but we must enter into solemn compact first."

"Anything in reason, Dora, and which it is in my power to perform, I will most willingly do."

"Will you promise not to hate me?" she convulsively sobbed. "Will you promise, by the sacred dust of my parents, that you will still love me as you have hitherto done?"

"I will continue to love you Dora, though you had committed murder.—There now, will that assurance satisfy you?"

She kissed me affectionately and began the recital of her griefs. "Mind you promise not to interrupt me," she said. "You will remember," she continued, "that I was married early in life to one whom I more than idolized, and went to Louisiana to live. It was during the last months of the five years that I sojourned in the State, that the seeds of my after unhappiness were sown. I was young, Emily, and was too prone to put faith in all I saw and heard. It has only been through the last two years of my close intimacy with you, that I have learned what a good wife should be. Oh, Emily, Emily, the precious pearls that I have cast from me, and trampled in the dust, because I knew not their value! Will you believe it, my friend, that my husband is now alive, and the father of a large family in one of the West India Islands. It was my own fault," she continued, as I was about to interrupt her. "I listened to evil counsel, Emily and learned to distrust my husband. Yes, I learned to distrust, and at last to hate (or at least thought I did) that husband who had lavished upon me every kindness. I never quarrelled with him.—No—I was too innately proud for that; but I allowed myself to brood upon my self, growing hate, and, oh, there is no feeling on this earth that so nigh warps the brain to madness as the hate born of jealousy. You know my frank, open disposition, Emily. So I went to him with my mouth in the dust, and asked for a separation. Oh, never did the poor doom-sacked victim of the Boophorus beg for life, as I for the blessed privilege of going from his presence forever with our only child. He tried to reason with me, but I was mad, Emily, and have been mad since. I asked for nothing but my child, and pleaded with an earnestness which he saw it was useless to resist. So Emily I will pass on to the announcement of my widowhood—when I went forth to the world a hypocrite in widow's weeds.—My husband wrote to me three times during the first year of our separation, imploring me by every precious tie, to permit him even by stealth, to look once more upon the face of his child. To every entreaty I returned a cold, stern, hard answer, and for all this I have dearly bitten the dust since. The years sped on, which return no more, and my child began to expand into a loveliness which was almost superhuman. Strange as it may appear to you, I again learned to love my husband through his child. When she spoke to me it was her father's voice, every lineament was his, and I so loved my child that I again loved my husband through her. Strange inconsistency you may call this, but it is nevertheless true. I knew that he was alive, for regularly every year I have received a small provision for my maintenance through unknown hands. This, with the little patrimony received from my father, enabled me to live far above want, actually affording many of the little luxuries of life. You little know how I have yearned to look once more upon my husband's face. Oh, Emily! I thought if I could but see him, all might be made up. I was prepared to humble myself in the very dust, that I might be taken back to his heart once more. I knew not where to direct even a letter to him, and like a poor condemned criminal, I dared not make open inquiry; for in the eyes of the world I was a widow, and my poor child an orphan. So well have I played my part in hypocrisy, that no one has ever dreamed of my husband's existence.

"I believe that I knew, and loved you, too, for nearly four years—and that brings me to nearly a widowhood of thirteen years. I almost outlived the hope of ever again seeing my husband when about three weeks since I received a small note from him announcing that he was in Mobile, and most anxious to see the child of his youth—that he would call on me the evening of that day, as an old friend of the family, promising, under any circumstances, not to reveal himself to Ada.—Oh! the hours of that day were so 'leaden paced'! At last he came with seven o'clock. I parted with my husband, a tall slight figure, with light blue eyes, and dark curling hair—and I shook hands with him after a lapse of thirteen years, a perfect Indian in complexion, an enlarged robust figure, eyes somewhat darker, and his hair instead of grey, was as black as night, lying in thick masses of large manly curly curls! Never would I have recognised the husband of my youth in the fine-looking middle aged man I presented to his daughter, as the friend of her father.—I had prepared her to receive him affectionately, and the warm welcome she extended, assuring him that any one who had known her father should have the warmest corner of her heart, was beyond conception, painful to both of us. They had a long and interesting conversation. He inquired about her studies, and seemed pleased with the progress she had made, making her promise (with my permission) to correspond with him under the assumed name of Dunslew. While in conversation with his child, I had written a few lines, stating my earnest recantation of my former errors, and earnestly asking for a reconciliation. He was terribly agitated during the whole interview, and when I gave him my note, the strong man shook like an aspen fit.

"He scanned it several times—walked the floor in terrible agitation—looked at me once with the concentrated agony of a life of human suffering—and approaching Ada, gave her a miniature of himself, which he said she must keep for her father's sake, as well as his own—kissed her several times, and bidding her farewell, asked me to take a turn with him on the balcony. 'Dora, he said, as he nervously closed the door, 'years ago you passed the fiat of our separation. You know how earnestly and hopelessly I sued for terms, you turned a deaf ear and a hard heart to all my solicitations. You were the victim, I too well know, Dora, of a wicked conspiracy. Had you but listened to the counsel contained in the last letter I wrote you, twelve years ago, all would have been well; as it is, you sowed the seeds of your own unhappiness, by distrusting your husband and, at best have reaped but Dead Sea fruit. I grieve for you, I grieve more for my daughter, who must go forth to the world without a father's protecting arm. After your rejection of all overtures on my part, I went to the West Indies, obtained a divorce from your self, and married a Spanish woman who could not speak one word of English. By my last marriage I have three children, all daughters. You will often hear from me through my child. God bless you madam! And without even one kiss, my husband vanished from my sight. One affectionate, kindly caress, would have been so little to him, and such a precious remembrance to me.—May be, this is what men call retribution."

"Slowly we pursued our way homeward, and I ceased to wonder at those eccentricities in my friend, which formed the comments of so many. Dora Hammersley left Mobile some years since, and settled in the west. Her daughter, as every body tells me, is worthy of her mother—has married well, and moves with her mother among the first women in the nation.

"Tom, stand out of the way of that gentleman."

"How do you know he's a gentleman?"

"Why he wears a stand up collar and swears."

"To gain an enemy or lose a friend, all that is necessary is to lend him a double or two."

"I believe that I knew, and loved you, too, for nearly four years—and that brings me to nearly a widowhood of thirteen years. I almost outlived the hope of ever again seeing my husband when about three weeks since I received a small note from him announcing that he was in Mobile, and most anxious to see the child of his youth—that he would call on me the evening of that day, as an old friend of the family, promising, under any circumstances, not to reveal himself to Ada.—Oh! the hours of that day were so 'leaden paced'! At last he came with seven o'clock. I parted with my husband, a tall slight figure, with light blue eyes, and dark curling hair—and I shook hands with him after a lapse of thirteen years, a perfect Indian in complexion, an enlarged robust figure, eyes somewhat darker, and his hair instead of grey, was as black as night, lying in thick masses of large manly curly curls! Never would I have recognised the husband of my youth in the fine-looking middle aged man I presented to his daughter, as the friend of her father.—I had prepared her to receive him affectionately, and the warm welcome she extended, assuring him that any one who had known her father should have the warmest corner of her heart, was beyond conception, painful to both of us. They had a long and interesting conversation. He inquired about her studies, and seemed pleased with the progress she had made, making her promise (with my permission) to correspond with him under the assumed name of Dunslew. While in conversation with his child, I had written a few lines, stating my earnest recantation of my former errors, and earnestly asking for a reconciliation. He was terribly agitated during the whole interview, and when I gave him my note, the strong man shook like an aspen fit.

SLEEPING IN MEETING.

There are some persons of a temperament which should preclude them from indulging in sleep at meeting. Of this class are those who start, kick, or jump in their sleep. Such an unfortunate predisposition is annoying and troublesome in the extreme. A single sleeper of this description may break the slumbers of a whole ship of orderly hearers. We once held a seat by the side of a man who regularly overturned the the cricket on waking up, and who had, on several occasions, scattered the contents of the box of saw-dust in every direction. Persons afflicted with such constitutional maladies, if they will go to church, should take some soporific or composing powder before starting.

We have seen those who on awaking betray a feeling of manifest amazement and bewilderment, as if they did not immediately recollect where they were, or what they had been doing. Such conduct is, to say the least highly impolite. An experienced sleeper, under whatever circumstances he may awake, will exhibit no unusual emotion of surprise. It is in equally bad taste to appear to notice the slumbers of others. A single officious gazer will often direct the attention of half the house to a sleeper, who but for him, would have escaped observation.

Sleeping in respectable congregations has long passed into disuse. But it may sometimes happen that you may have taken an old style sleeper into your pew, who either has not abandoned the habit, or cannot do so. In such a case, the only way of saving yourself from mortification is, to resolutely determine to sacrifice your own comfort for the good of your friend; in other words, to keep awake yourself that you may keep him awake. In this connection we may suggest, that children who have been taught to smother their risible or lachrymose tendencies, should be sedulously kept from church. Ladies, also, who were ever known to faint should, in warm weather, sit near a window, or else be well instructed in the fan exercise. The bustle and confusion created by a regular faint, awaken many who would otherwise have enjoyed their nap to the last prayer. A choleric old gentleman of our acquaintance was once so exasperated on being awakened in the middle of his nap, by a woman, who had fainted, that, in the heat of his passion, he solemnly vowed never again to sleep in meeting from sheer spite.

BOONSLICK TURNPIKE ROAD.

The last Legislature passed an act to incorporate the Boonslick Turnpike Road Company—an act of thirty sections—conferring the power to make a Turnpike, Plank or McAdamized road from Glasgow, on the Missouri river by the way of Fayette, Rochepot, Columbia, Fulton, Danville and Warrenton, to St. Charles. Superintendents, residing in each of the counties through which the proposed road would pass, were named in the act, whose duty in part was made to consist in opening books for the subscription of stock.—We observe in the St. Charles Chronicle a call upon the Superintendents in the respective counties to meet together in Danville on the 15th day of April, for the purpose of agreeing upon the time and manner of opening the books for subscription of stock in said company." The call is signed by Wm. J. McElhenny, T. W. Cunningham, N. C. O'Rear and Wilson L. Overall, Superintendents for St. Charles county. The other Superintendents named in the act are: at Glasgow, J. D. Perry, Edwin Billingsley, Henry Lewis, and John H. Esch; at Fayette, W. F. Birch, W. C. Boon, L. Criger and Benjamin Watts; at Columbia, Wm. Jewell, Moss Prewitt, N. W. Wilson, Thos. Selby and Warren Woodson; at Fulton, J. S. Henderson, Geo. Bartley, A. A. Riley, D. W. Tucker and J. K. Sheely; at Danville, R. C. Fulkerson, Peter Davault, John Baker, C. B. Harper and J. C. Whitteide; at Warrenton, W. B. Stewart, J. A. Pulliam, John Preston, R. J. Houston and J. W. McFadden.

What will the Superintendents do? Will they not obey the summons and attend the meeting? We refer them to the charter of the company on the 330, page of the acts of the last session.